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Meditsinskiy Rabotnik, No 47, 1951.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH USSR REPORTED IN JUNE 1951

The Collegium of the Ministry of Health USSR during June 1951 reviewed the work of the Institute of Tuberculosis, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR. Reports were presented by Z. A. Lebedeva, director of the Institute of Tuberculosis, and A. Z. Belousov, Deputy Minister of Health USSR.

The Institute of Tuberculosis, organized 30 years ago, has played an important role in the establishment and development of Soviet phthisiotherapy, and in the development of the more important problems of this branch of medicine.

Members of this institute contributed much toward the solution of the problem of vaccination. The Institute of Tuberculosis collaborated with the Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni N. F. Gamelaya in obtaining a dry tuberculin vaccine which made it possible to increase significantly the use of vaccinations.

In 1951, in accordance with a decision of the Joint Session of the Academy of Sciences and Academy of Medical Sciences USSR held in June 1950, the attention of the insultutes scientific workers was concentrated on three fields of research: role of the nervous system in the pathogenesis and clinical treatment of tuberculosis; treatment of tuberculosis and the role of the nervous system in the processes of recovery; and the effectiveness of antituberculosis measures.

The Dispensary Sector of the Institute rapidly is introducing new methods which will result in improved dispensary treatment of tuberculoris for the people in the Molotov Rayon of Moscow. Significant results have been obtained in the field of job placement of tubercular patients.

During the past few years, the training of aspirants and resident physicians in clinics has been accelerated. Workers of the institute defended ten doctoral and 18 candidate dissertations. The institute also is conducting postgraduate courses for phthisiotherapists.

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Notwithstanding these advances, many serious deficiencies still exist in the work of the institute. The reorganization of scientific research work on the basis of Pavlov's teachings is progressing slowly. Too little has been done for the scientific development of the prophylaxis of tuberculosis.

Studies concerned with obtaining antituberculosis vaccines have been lagging.

Until the past year, the importance of the nervous system in the pathogenesis, course, and results of tuberculosis has been underestimated in the scientific studies of members of the institute. The struggle against localistic and mechanistic theories in phthisiotherapy, and the use of the scientific heritage of lead. Russian physiologists and clinicists is weak.

Investigation has shown that scientific workers are not fulfilling the resolutions of the Pavlov session satisfactorily. Many published works of leading scientific workers of the institute possess serioum deficiencies (L. M. Model', B. D. Komissaruk, I. I. Lyudvinovskiy, and others). Peripheral scientific research institutes of tuberculosis and antituberculosis institutions are receiving poor direction from the Institute of Tuberculosis. Members of the institute have not shown enough interest in introducing into practice new methods of diagrosis therapy and prophylaxis of tuberculosis. Finally, serious deficiencies exist in the selection and training of scientific personnel.

The Collegium adopted concrete measures for improving the work of the Institute of Tuberculosis, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR.

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